

## ROUSSEAU'S VIEWS ON LOVE

Newly Discovered Letter Written to Friend of the Philosopher Has Been Found.

A remarkable autograph letter of Jean Jacques Rousseau, showing in a vivid light his views on the subject of love, has just been made public in connection with the Rousseau centenary, and is considered by the critics to be an important addition to our knowledge of the great philosopher. The letter was written in 1759, the year in which "Nouvelle Héloïse" was published, and is addressed to Deleyre, Comte de Croisoul's secretary, who had just become engaged to be married. It runs as follows:

"Dear Deleyre: You have made an idiotic mistake, for if you continue to love a promise is superfluous, while if you cease loving it is useless, and you may cause yourself the greatest embarrassment. But perhaps your promise has been paid for in spot cash. If so, I have nothing more to say. You have signed it with your blood. That is almost tragic. However, I do not know that the ink wherewith one writes makes any difference in the faith of the person who signs. I quite see that love makes children of philosophers, just as it does of the rest of us.

"Without being your friend, my dear Deleyre, I have a friendly feeling for you, and I am alarmed at your present condition. For heaven's sake, consider that love is only an illusion, and that one sees nothing as it really is when one loves."

It is pointed out as showing a curious trait in Rousseau's character that the letter was written at Montmorency, in the house in which Madame Depiney, one of his admirers, had just built for him.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. HITCHCOCK

### Installed Silk Was Changeable.

One of the large Kansas City stores owes its success, in a great measure, to its policy of exchanging goods if returned in a salable condition. An exception is made when dress materials have been cut from the bolt.

One day recently a customer purchased ten yards of a two-toned silk, which the clerk assured her was the most fashionable fabric of the season. When she reached home with her purchase she decided, on reflection, that a woolen material would be more serviceable.

Accordingly, she returned to the store the next day and requested the exchange. The clerk explained that it was an impossibility, as the goods had been cut.

"Why, I bought this with the distinct understanding," remonstrated the woman, "that I could return it. Did you not tell me it was a changeable taffeta?"

The exchange was made.

Don't buy a range from a peddler when you can get a far better one at home for \$10.00 less money.

### THEIR WEAPON OF DEFENSE

Mysterious Provision of Nature in the Case of Grasshoppers and Other Small Insects.

Everyone has been startled, on seizing a grasshopper, by having the animal throw off a quantity of "tobacco-juice" from his mouth. Many insects throw off quantities of juice in this manner when they are attacked, some from the mouth, some from the "joints" on the abdomen, some from special points on the head, or other parts of the body. The juice thus ejected is generally some of the insect's blood, and its sudden discharge no doubt frequently causes the captor to loosen his hold, or to drop the prey altogether. Especially is this likely in the case of those insects that emit an acrid or a poisonous liquid, as for example the "Spanish fly" or cantharides beetle. It is not to be supposed that this discharge is in any sense a voluntary act on the part of the insect; it is a direct response to certain kinds of disturbance. In this respect the action may be compared to "death-fainting" in insects and in other animals. In some insects, in which the juice is discharged from the soft parts of the abdominal segments, the juice is thrown off upon suitable stimulation even after the animal's head has been removed. This curious behavior is not confined to any one family of insects, but has been observed among several species of the grasshopper family, among ants, wasps and hornets, in members of the moth and butterfly family, in beetles, in true bugs and even among certain flies. The blood does not come to the surface through wounds caused by the disturbance; the opening is produced by a sudden increase in blood pressure, at points that are especially thin and yielding. The first effect of the disturbance is to cause certain muscles, to contract, thus increasing the pressure in the blood, leading to the bursting of the special ejection spots.

## CALLS NEW YORK SAD CITY

London Writer Compares American Metropolis to Paris, to Disadvantage of the Former.

I did not think there are anywhere sayer people than the Americans. Why, then, is New York so oppressively sad? Because nothing in it means happy laziness or invites it. Perhaps if there were seats in the avenues and the minor parks were not so like flower pots, and there were a few cafe terraces in Fifth avenue, with people drinking there—without being always at the moment of saying the life-poisoning phrase "downtown"—New York would look as cheerful as its inhabitants are bright.

Now, it is a fact that Paris has a happy appearance of its own, which it owes to its situation as much as to the work of ages, and would remain as inviting if all the Parisians were suddenly replaced by as many Chinamen. The river—the dear old familiar serviceable and yet elegant Seine, with its quays, bridges and trees—the skies you see over the Tuilleries and never seem to see anywhere else; the houses on the quays, with the Pont-Neuf and Notre Dame in the background, which Turner painted in full consciousness of the joy emanating from them; the numberless vistas which show you such objects as the Louvre, Notre Dame, the Pantheon or at present the Sacre Coeur on the Montmartre hill, all these things have the balance and detained beauty which slacken the pace of life and tend at once to make it worth living.

What else do you ask of a town? Never expect the stones to laugh.—London Saturday Review.

### FLOWER GOD GRANTED WINGS

Humming Bird Has Well Been Called the Gem of the Feathered Creation.

Our continent has a monopoly of humming birds, the gems of the feathered creation. Of these there are said to be as many as 400 species, most of which confine themselves to the tropical regions.

Only eighteen varieties live further north than Mexico. It is generally thought that humming birds live upon honey. This, however, is a mistake. They do devour some honey, it is true, but most of their food consists of the small insects which inhabit certain flowers.

The little bird is therefore useful as well as beautiful and has been called a flower to which God has granted wings.

Humming birds are so small that when they are captured for commercial purposes it is impossible to use even smallest shot for fear of injuring their skins. They are therefore stunned with a drop of water from a blow gun or syringe and fall into a net, when they are quickly poisoned.

Humming birds vary in size from those half as large as a sparrow to those about the size of a bee. Their flight is so swift that they can be well seen only when poised on a flower. The little creatures bid fair to be exterminated on account of the senseless and cruel fashion of using them as trimming for women's hats.—From the Ave Maria.

### Nature's Hints to Inventors.

The view has been advanced in more than one quarter that during the next two or three centuries invention will probably be in the direction of imitating the wonderful economy and the simple, direct methods of nature. An instance in point is the electric eel. Its electric organ is in no sense a storage battery, but a contrivance by which electric energy is liberated at the moment when it is required. At rest the organ shows so small an electric force that a good galvanometer is needed to detect it, but a sudden nervous impulse from the eel's spinal cord raises a potential of many volts with very little heat and so small an expenditure of matter as to defy the most expert chemist to weigh it. Fireflies, glow-worms, and many deep-sea fishes produce light without heat at a cost which would make a match an extravagant outlay.—Harper's Weekly.

### Memory of Bacon.

Mr. Balfour recently unveiled the statue of Bacon which the Benchers have erected in Gray's Inn. In the fashioning of Gray's Inn Gardens Bacon played a considerable part. The records of the Inn show that in 1597 it was ordered that "the summe of 27 l. 4s. 4d. due to Mr. Bacon for planting of trees in the walkes be paid next terme."

There is evidence that Raleigh, just before his last voyage to America, had a long conversation with Bacon in the "walks." On the northwest side of the garden there is a catalpa tree which is believed to have been planted by Bacon. "It is," says the historian of the Inn, "one of the oldest in England, and may well have been brought from its native soil by Raleigh."

Heat in the High Atmosphere.

Very sounding balloons carrying registration apparatus, sent up by the Royal Meteorological Society of England, reached different heights. The altitude attained was 16,411 meters, the maximum 23,010 meters. At certain altitudes the temperature increased instead of decreasing. This has not been due to solar radiation because the maximum height reached after sunset.—Harper's Weekly.

### Weak, Cold Spells.

Wilmington, N. C.—Mrs. Cora L. Ritter, of this place, says: "I used to have headaches, and blind dizzy spells, and weak cold spells went all over me. I had different doctors, but they were unable to tell me what was wrong, so I began to take Cardui. I am now all right, in good health, and better than I have been for 10 years." Cardui is a remedy for women, which has been helping sick women for nearly a life time.

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NO. 1. 261 acres farm 1½ miles east of Thompsonville, splendidly improved, good house, 10 rooms, plenty fruit, well watered, 60 acres fine timber, on good highway. Price \$35 per acre. Great bargain.

NO. 2. 501½ acres, Clarksville pike, 12 miles from town; one of finest farms in Christian county, splendid improvements, water and timber. \$35 per acre.

NO. 3. 860 acres in three adjoining farms consolidated. Will sell separately or as a whole for from \$60 to \$80 per acre. On Clarksville pike, with elegant country home and well modern improvements, including two cottage residences if divided.

NO. 4. 500 acres 2 miles from town, on Canton pike, well improved and well watered, will price \$75 a whole, or will divide into three tracts.

NO. 5. 240 acres on Fairview and Pembroke pike, 3½ miles north of Pembroke and 2½ miles east of Fairview, 60 acres in timber. \$50 an acre.

NO. 6. 94 acres, ½ mile from Clarksville pike, ten miles from town, excellent improvements of all kinds, great chance for an ideal home.

NO. 7. 127½ acres on Butler pike; nice new 7 room residence with hall, 3 verandas; 1 good tobacco barn, 1 good stock barn. There are also another set of improvements on the farm suitable for overseer; ½ mile of church and school, nice neighborhood, plenty of good bearing fruit on the farm.

NO. 8. The Julian farm of 366 acres, located on pike and R. R. station on farm. Splendidly improved, lots of nice fruits, 25 acres in fine blue grass, good stock water. This is a fine stock farm and well located for shipping. This is grade 1 land and a good bargain at our price.

NO. 9. 265 acres near Julian. This is a good farm. Has 35 acres sown to grass. We can make an attractive price on this farm.

### Town Lots.

New cottage on Hopper Court. This house has just been completed and is ready for occupancy. Owner is anxious to sell at once.

House and lot East 13th St., Hopkinsville; house 6 rooms and two verandas, concrete walk and steps, lot 50x135.

Bungalow on Hopper Court, brand new, 6 rooms, bath, electric lights. Cottage on McPherson Ave., 5 rooms, lot 57x175, front and back porches, new house. Possession Dec. 1. Price \$1250.

Call and let us do some business with you.

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## SOMETHING NEW AT WEDDING

Japanese Paper Handkerchiefs for the Guests at a Recent English Ceremony.

It needs some imagination to make a wedding remarkable. No longer is there anything unprecedented in the fact that the bride and bridegroom passed from the church through an avenue of crossed swords, scythes, or whatever implement signified the bridegroom's profession.

Nor is it any longer considered original or revolutionary if the bride omits her promise of obedience during the service. These are every-day happenings of the modern wedding.

Nevertheless, a truly memorable wedding was solemnized in London recently. Whatever else the marriage of Lady Eileen Butler and the Marquis of Stafford, heir to the Duke of Sutherland, is remembered for, it will surely be remembered as the first wedding, with the exception of those of royalty, at which a Japanese paper pocket handkerchief was struck off as a memento of the event.

Indeed, the ceremony becomes still more suggestive of a royal wedding when it is realized that the "portraits" upon the souvenir of the bride and bridegroom are—whatever else they may be—remarkably good likenesses of the crown prince and princess of Sweden!

Below is given a wealth of information concerning the ceremony and the various participants therein. Purchasers are not only informed of the names of the 14 bridesmaids and given many details as to the bride's dress, but are also told that the bridegroom intends seeking parliamentary honors at the next election.

The souvenir is embroidered with gayly-colored flags, which, in some mysterious way, seem to have got mixed up with numerous sprays of what may or may not have been meant to be shamrock of a hue rarely met with.—London Daily Mirror.

## NEW MAP OF THE WORLD

By the Use of Simple Uniform System It is Intelligible to All the Nations.

Publication of the first sheets of the international map of the world, on the scale of one in a million, marks the beginning of a new epoch in cartography.

For the first time we are to have a map of the world on a uniform system, in which all the sheets are arranged to fit together along the margins—uniform in their manner of reckoning longitudes from the meridian of Greenwich; uniform in their manner of reckoning heights in meters above the mean level of the sea.

They will have the same method of indicating the relief of the land, the same conventional signs for towns and roads, the same styles of lettering to distinguish between physical and political features. In a word, the whole map will be written in the same language, without difference even of idiom, and he who learns to read one sheet may read them all.

Few realize the fresh importance acquired by the art of map-making within the last ten years. The beneficiaries on a large scale are the owners and users of motor cars. Only second to them as users of the products of cartographical science are the aviators. The flying-machine is curiously dependent upon the map. An aviator must learn to read maps as he must learn to humor a petroleum motor or gasoline engine.—Current Literature.

### Prisoners Seated at Small Tables.

Preparations have been completed at the federal penitentiary for seating the prisoners at small tables in the dining-room instead of seating all the 800 men together at long, low benches.

The new method of seating the prisoners for their meals is one of a number of improvements which the warden has made in the prison system in the past few years. It involved the relaying of the dining-room floor and the manufacturing of 104 small, neat tables for the men.

Each table will seat eight men, and under the new arrangement white and colored prisoners will be separated. Formerly the men were seated in rows on benches at long, desk-like tables, and there was no discrimination as to color.

Believing that the new system would conduce more largely to the individual prisoner's self-respect and aid in establishing a new viewpoint as to his obligations, the warden succeeded in providing the small tables.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Natural Obstacles.

"I feel that I could overcome any obstacle for you," he declared.

"There is only one obstacle that you will have to overcome to get me," she replied.

"What is it? Tell me, and I will overcome it."

"I have made up my mind that I will never marry anyone whose ears stick out like the wings on a monoplane. Get yours to flatten themselves against your head and the obstacle will be overcome."

### Now Living in Quiet.

Mme. Stainhell, who had such a stormy time on her sensational trial and acquittal, is now living in a rural retreat near London with her daughter and son-in-law, who is an Italian artist. In the quiet of her retreat she has written the story of her life, which has just been published.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

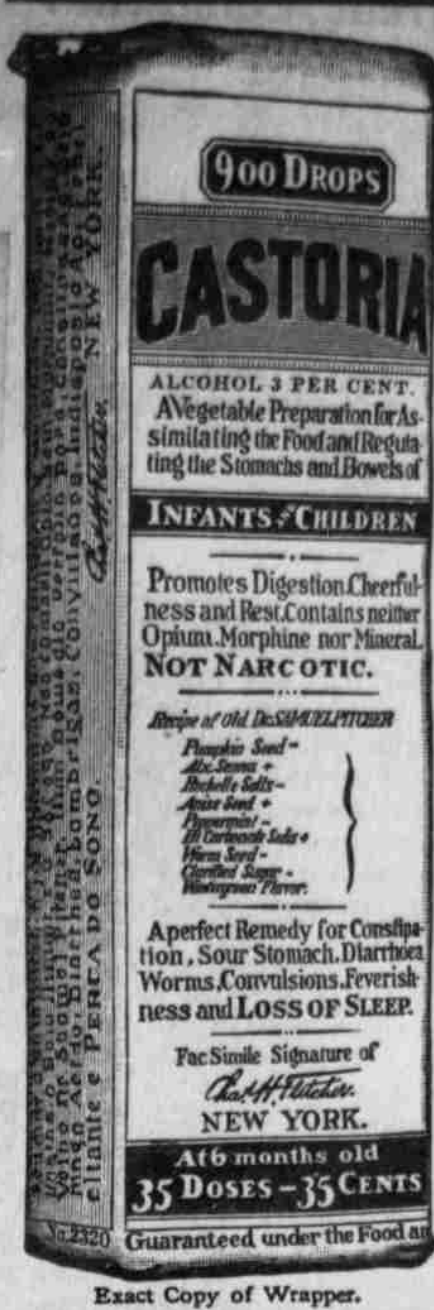
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